

When Art Galleries Equal Saloons in Number

By SIR CASPER PURDON CLARKE,
Director of Metropolitan Museum of Art.

GOOD pictures and the beautiful in art have a prenatal effect on the beauty of a people, and if there were as many art galleries as there are saloons in a country there is no telling how superior a race might be developed.

The thought is not new and is really only recounted as the expression of a learned medical friend of mine who was dining with me recently, but it is a basis for a long drawn out line of thought if one cares to follow it up. The Norwegian writers are very fond of this argument in their work, and some very dramatic stories have as their basis the making of a mental man before he was born.

The careful observer will note that in an art gallery most women evince the greatest interest in pictures that are maternal or domestic in their theme, and I have had my attention called by students of the facial nature to the rapt look on the faces of women who sit before the pictures of mother and child.

It is a poor country that has not a wealth of pictures, good pictures, telling in their story something good, and crystallizing the idea always of what is called art, but some of the things that are counted in the low standards of critics as art are the most popular with those who feel the story told in them.

Statuary of a proper heroic mould and natural in theme tends to stimulate spirit in youth, and I have had a young man who came to see me in London, and who passed an unusually well conceived statue of Nelson each time, say: "I always feel like making new efforts and putting on an extra spurt every time I look at that statue."

The pictures and statues of a community may not be valuable from an art-marketable viewpoint, but if they are telling a story that appeals to the best in us they are invaluable.

It is a good sign always to see the audience that any good work, with the Holy Family as its subject, attracts, and it is a good sign also that you can't get much sympathy for the things that depict unusual humanity, no matter how high the standard of art is in it; this would be deplored if in making unusual things one could keep within the simple laws of life as we know them, but that is hard to do.

For the one who has the true artistic sense, and goes beyond the accepted things, the story is of lesser importance. It is the drawing that counts, and the other interests, and we have quite enough of those examples from time to time.

The commissions that are formed from time to time to tone up the art sentiment and matters of the same nature in a community make some odd mistakes, but we are of the opinion that they are all helpful toward a good end and should be encouraged.

The Sin of Excess in Goodness

By DR. NEWELL DWIGHT HILLIS.

over-intellectual development. Not all knowledge is of equal worth. Much culture, indeed, is over-culture and represents a mass of selfishness. We have no criticism for the scientist who spends his whole life studying grasshoppers and has discovered 3,841 species of these long-legged creatures—some day his knowledge may help us to destroy the locusts that threaten the cornfields.

But what we do object to is that form of selfish culture now found so frequently. How many scholars are now pulling down their blinds, closing their doors and withdrawing themselves from the vulgar crowd? One of them said to me the other day: "I only want a little handful of select friends." He sneered and scoffed at the ignorant multitudes. He has had travel, leisure and opportunity. He has old paintings and rare missals; he has marbles and curios, he prides himself on his first editions and rare bindings; but he has built a wall about his house that not a breath of the perfume from his garden may be permitted to go forth to bless any working man who passes by.

In riches also men need to listen to nature, who whispers: "Be not overmuch rich." Manhood means all-round character. But there are business men who have converted everything in life into gold. To get money they have denied worship on Sunday; to get money they have denied themselves friendship; to get money they have even denied themselves justice and an approving conscience and converted their very sense of right into gold.

They know that an over-supply of food in the stomach means poison; they do not seem to know that an over-supply of undigested millions means death. Their unspiritualized possessions and unassimilated millions are as hideous as a tumor on the body.

Meanwhile, by excess, the athlete ruins himself physically and comes to a hospital and a grave. Over-developing his intellect, the scholar becomes a mere intellectual dagger and sword. Over-developing the acquisitive faculty, the practical man ruins his life. The sin of the hour is excess. Women overdress, men overeat and overdrink. Automobilists overdrive. Editors overwrite. Authors who become successful over-publish. Orators speak too long and too often. One drop of aniline is believed to leave one speck of red in each drop of water in Lake Michigan, which is a figure full of suggestion. A little travel, a little conversation, a gentle friendship, a simple style, unobtrusive and quiet manners, a few books, a small house full of love, a song, a prayer—and the heart is full of peace. Too much—that excess stands for the tropics; too little—that excess stands for the arctic zone of poverty; somewhere between lies the temperate zone and the golden mean, where joy and peace have set up their tents. And, lo! all the happy ones who dwell therein have harkened to the words: "BE NOT ANYTHING OVERMUCH."



IN A HOLE AND PULLING THE HOLE IN AFTER HIM.



IS NOT SECTIONAL.

TARIFF QUESTION AN ISSUE FOR THE WHOLE COUNTRY.

No Single State or Group of States Can Secure Alterations of Existing Schedules to Suit Special Interests.

It is indeed fortunate, as Secretary Shaw remarked in his speech before the South Dakota Republican state convention of June 6, that no one state can revise the tariff. It is equally true that no group of states, no section, has the power to frame the schedules to suit special interests. The agricultural states, although holding the balance of power, have never attempted to adjust tariff rates to suit the requirements of agriculture alone. This fact is to their everlasting credit. The only state, we believe, that has ever cherished the delusive desire to dictate tariff legislation in her own special interest, and has manifested a belief that it might possibly be done, is one whose government butted into national affairs with a letter notifying the president of the United States that unless congress removed the duty on hides Massachusetts would certainly go Democratic! Yet the duty on hides remains. As to the fulfillment of the threat, that remains to be seen.

The danger of one state or one section undertaking to regulate tariff schedules was well wrought out by Secretary Shaw when he said:

"I desire to throw out a note of warning to my friends in the agricultural states. Keep this in mind, that there are several times as many people demanding cheaper food as there are people demanding a reduction of the tariff on any manufactured article. Let no man hug his own soul with the delusion that any one state can revise the tariff in the interest of that state only. There are localities willing to sacrifice every suggestion of protection which the Dingley law affords Dakota. In the open and avowed hope that by so doing additional markets may be obtained for their own products. It is fortunate, therefore, that no one state can revise the tariff."

It is fortunate for South Dakota, for example, that Massachusetts is unable to revise the tariff off the hides of South Dakota's cattle or bring about a condition of free trade in the agricultural products of Canada.

It is also fortunate for protection as a permanent policy that South Dakota has not the power to remove the tariff on lumber. Such a discrimination against an important industry would surely check and perhaps wholly obliterate the rapidly growing protection sentiment in the southern states, which are now the chief source of lumber supply east of the Rocky mountains. Memphis is the leading lumber market of the United States, and in sections where free trade formerly had its citadel protection is now becoming more and more an accepted policy. Then, too, there are the lumber producing states of the Pacific coast, which value highly the protective tariff of two dollars per thousand feet, which gives them the home market against the competition of cheaper lumber from across the border of British Columbia. If it is desired to hold these states in the protection column the tariff on lumber had best not be removed. South Dakota may, in the language of one of John Hay's poetical heroes,

"Remotest all the cedar come home" on the removal of the tariff on lumber, just as Massachusetts may threaten direful things if she is denied free trade in Canada's competitive products of farm, forest and mine, but the level protectionist sense of the country as a whole will keep protection intact for the country as a whole.

Mistake Noise for Numbers. The Democrats who hope to divide the Republican party on the question of the tariff, however, will be disappointed, and not for the first time. There have always been a few tariff reformers and free traders who have clung to the Republican party. Like the frogs in the old farmer's pond, they have always made a noise entirely disproportionate to their numbers. In tending the tariff issue the Democrats are doomed to the same disappointment that confronted the farmer when, after having drained the pond at heavy expense in the firm belief that a fortune awaited him from the sale of the frogs which inhabited it, he found the number dwindled down to a lone half dozen. He learned, as will the Democrats, that the noise they make has no real relation to their numbers.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

FEAR SHIP SUBSIDY.

English Ship Owners Evincing Alarm Over Probable Passage of Bill in America.

The attention of our free trade friends is respectfully called to the fact that certain Britons are manifesting much apprehension over the prospective passage by congress of the ship subsidy bill, designed to aid in the rehabilitation of the American mercantile marine. The plan of subsidizing American vessels has always been strenuously fought by free traders on the ground that it means imposition on our own people and injury to their interests. The British shipowners do not regard the matter in that light. They have gone so far as to lay the subject before parliament, and in the house of commons a question has been put to the premier as to the effect the passage of the American bill will have upon British interests. The premier wisely and properly said there was no occasion for the government to take action at this stage of the proceedings, and there the affair ends, for the present at least, nor is it likely that anything will be done by the imperial authorities. But what a light the incident throws on the free trade contention that subsidizing American ships is likely to hurt Americans! The British shipowners, many of whom profit greatly through the liberal subventions of their government, know better than that. What they are afraid of is that subsidizing American ships will lead to losing a good share of the rich patronage now enjoyed from American passengers and freight shippers.

NERVOUS PROSPERITY?

Some People Seem to Be Uneasy Because the Country Is Doing Too Well.

Nervous prosperity would seem to be the proper diagnosis of the tariff disturbing symptoms manifested in various parts of the country.

The country is doing too well. Everybody is doing better than anybody ever did before in all history. There must be something wrong about it.

People who are accounted sane and level headed in the ordinary affairs of life are fretting and stewing about this extraordinary prosperity, and are contriving how it may be upset.

If a merchant should voluntarily reduce his margins of profit merely because of the conviction that he was making too much money, or if a mechanic were to insist upon lower wages because his account in the savings bank was increasing too rapidly, some suspicion would arise as to their mental equilibrium.

Yet a great many people are contemplating something similar to that extraordinary abnegation when they lie awake nights planning how to rip up the tariff and check prosperity.

It is a queer disease and hard to classify.

It must be that it is nervous prosperity.

New Titles and Degrees.

A London journal, in a recent issue, confers upon Mr. Longworth and his father-in-law the new titles which those gentlemen are supposed to covet, by speaking of them as "Senator Longworth, son-in-law of King Theodore, U. S. A."

Quite different was the action of Brown university in conferring degrees for meritorious services upon two men who have worked modestly and successfully for honest reform by honest means. Never were honorary degrees more righteously conferred than these: Everett Colby, A. M. Citizen, soldier of the common good, surrendering leisure and pleasure that civic virtue may become credible and public office be held as public trust. Charles Evans Hughes, LL. D. Student under these aims, sometimes professor of law in Cornell university, honored member of the New York bar, investigator without malice and without fear, skilled to use the probe but not the rake, through whose labor the public conscience has been quickened and purified.

Charles E. Hughes and Everett Colby, whatever their former political associations may have been, have acted like good Democrats and good citizens, and are entitled to share with La Follette and Cummins, and Weaver the glory that results from a faithful performance of public duty. No two men in America have dealt severer blows to that Republican machine of which "King Theodore" is the head and front.

STATE ITEMS OF INTEREST

UNDER ASSUMED NAME

It Is Unlawful To Do Business in Kentucky.

Frankfort, Ky., July 14.—There are probably from 50 to 100 persons in nearly every county in Kentucky doing business under an assumed name in violation of Chapter 23, acts 1906, which became effective July 11. The merchants who have been caught by the penalty of \$25 for each day's violation are not aware of such law and in every county the commonwealths and county attorneys will flood the dockets with indictments at the next terms of the circuit court. Such persons or firm may be exempt from the penalty, or may have been exempted when the law went into effect by filing with the county clerk a statement giving the names of the party or parties so doing business under such assumed names. The law does not apply to corporations. The penalties of thousands of dollars in nearly every county will fall on persons and firms in most instances of small means.

TOO HOT

To Wear a Dress, a Tenderloin Coon Says.

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—Mamie Collier, very dark and wearing peroxide hair, a pair of pink shoes and a sash, started the denizens of the tenderloin as she calmly walked along fanning herself. Two policemen gathered her in, and at Central police station she explained that it was too hot to wear a dress. The woman did not have on enough clothes to dust a flute, according to Acting Chief of Police Patrick Ridge. A few days ago a negro was arrested for walking out First street with nothing on but a plug hat. He carried a cane. This individual made the excuse that he had been drunk. One year in the workhouse was his sentence in police court.

PRIZES AWARDED.

In Connection With the Recent Home Coming Festivities.

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—The committee on awards has announced the prizes connected with the home-coming celebration. Medals will be awarded as follows: Left state at tenderloin age, Mary Alice Baker, 3707 Flannery avenue, St. Louis, Mo.; left state at most advanced age, Mrs. Mary A. McCalfe, Marlow, I. T.; absent from state longest without returning, R. H. Smith, Boone county, Missouri; traveled longest distance, James D. Gardner, Melbourne, Australia; nearest kin to Daniel Boone, Miss Mattie Henderson, Fulton, Mo.; most aged Kentuckian, Gordon, Bowling, Windsor, Ill.

NOMINATED FOR CONGRESS.

To Succeed Hon. South Trimble, of the Seventh District.

Frankfort, Ky., July 13.—A delegate convention of the democracy of the Seventh Kentucky district held here nominated Hon. William Preston Kimball, of Fayette county, for congress to succeed Congressman South Trimble, who has represented the district for three terms. Former Adj. Gen. Percy Haly presided over the convention. Kimball received every vote in the convention on the only ballot taken, his opponents, W. P. Swope, of Owen county, and Judge B. F. Hill, of Henry county, withdrawing during the taking of the first ballot.

Louisville Tobacco.

Louisville, Ky., July 14.—The People's warehouse offered 67 hhd's of tobacco, all Burley. Prices ranged from \$6.40 to \$21. There were 5 rejections and the market was strong and active on all grades. The Central house offered 11 hhd's of Burley. Prices ran from \$7.40 to \$16.75. There were no rejections and the market was very active.

Guilty of Perjury.

Lexington, Ky., July 12.—Ike Johnson, a negro, was found guilty of perjury in the circuit court and given three years in the penitentiary. Johnson swore his wife shot at him, but later swore she had accidentally discharged the weapon.

Declared a Bankrupt.

Louisville, Ky., July 12.—Judge A. M. J. Cachran sent an order here declaring Peter Biltzer, a saloonkeeper, a bankrupt. This step was taken in compliance with a petition filed by the Southern National bank and Dudley Rogers, of Louisville.

Despondent Girl Suicides.

Williamstown, Ky., July 14.—Miss Lettie Marksberry, the daughter of Hawkins Marksberry, a wealthy farmer of this county, committed suicide by swallowing carbolic acid. She had been despondent for several weeks.

Dreamed of Fire.

Owensboro, Ky., July 13.—O. L. Johnson, chief of the fire department, dreamed of fire. He leaped from his bed and rushed to answer the alarm, ran into a sliding pole, cutting his head, and then slid through with such force as to injure both knees.

Will Give \$50,000.

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—A resolution was adopted by the board of councilmen appropriating \$50,000 to the state board of agriculture on condition that the state fair be held annually in Louisville.

COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Jumped From Window of City Hospital To Her Death.

Owensboro, Ky., July 13.—Mrs. Blanche Collins committed suicide by plunging head first from a window in the city hospital. She had been sent to the hospital to be treated for temporary insanity and had made a previous attempt at suicide by leaping down the hospital steps. After this occurrence she was strapped to the bed, but succeeded in slipping her straps. She sent her nurse out of the room on some mission, and then was seen by another patient to stand straight up in her bed and make a leap through the screened window. In the fall her skull was fractured near the base and her face was horribly bruised. She leaves two children under seven years of age. The nurses at the hospital heard the woman remark several times that she "was going to Cincinnati to see God."

LIVED EIGHT WEEKS

With a Bullet in the Apex of the Heart.

Henderson, Ky., July 12.—Nathaniel Jackson, aged 23, a negro, after living for eight weeks with a bullet in his heart, died at the city hospital. City Physician H. W. Edwards, who held the post-mortem, took a 32-caliber bullet from the apex of the heart just under the skin, the bullet having gone almost through that organ. Jackson was shot at a negro dance by Jesse Sutton, another negro. Sutton made his escape and was captured by Patrolman Scanlon in Louisville, and returned here. Physicians here consider this a most remarkable case. The place where the bullet entered the heart was entirely healed.

BANKS WON'T PAY.

Will Go Into Court and Fight Bond Tax Law.

Frankfort, Ky., July 14.—Suits were filed in the federal court by the Clark County National bank of Winchester, the City National bank of Paducah, the Fayette National bank of Lexington and the City National bank of Lexington, against Auditor Hager and the state board of valuation and assessments, to restrain the auditor from collecting and the board from enforcing collection of tax on that part of the capital stock of national banks which is invested in United States bonds.

GAS EXPLOSION IN MINE.

Clothing of Men Set on Fire By the Flames.

Owensboro, Ky., July 13.—An explosion of gas in a room of the Black Diamond Coal and Coke Co., at Drakesboro, injured six men, two of whom will die. The fatally injured are Ed Boyd, Tom Greasy. The seriously injured are Raymond Bennett, Ben Holman, Ed O'Beil, William Garrett. The clothing of the men was set on fire by the explosion and it was necessary for them to jump in pools of water to extinguish the flames. They were in the mine half an hour.

LINCOLN MONUMENT

To Be Erected at Hodgenville Opposite Courthouse.

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—The committee in charge has decided that the shaft, to the memory of Abraham Lincoln, which is to be erected in Hodgenville, the county seat of Larue, where Lincoln was born, shall stand directly opposite the courthouse. The legislature appropriated \$2,500 for the memorial. It will be of Bowling Green stone, about 25 feet high, and will have a bronze tablet and probably a bust of Lincoln.

Struck Her With a Hatchet.

Irvine, Ky., July 12.—About ten miles from town, while Mrs. Tempe Weathers was sitting in the doorway of her residence, Newton Sams, aged 70, stepped up behind her and struck her on the head with a hatchet. Finding he had not killed her, he again struck her.

Want Immigrants.

Paducah, Ky., July 13.—D. W. Coons, secretary of the Paducah Commercial club, is making an endeavor to organize every county in Southwestern Kentucky for the purpose of getting immigrants to locate in this part of the state.

Sued His Father-in-Law.

Campton, Ky., July 13.—Isaac Wilcox, merchant and farmer, of this county, filed a suit against his father-in-law, D. B. Cox, physician, of this city, for \$5,000 damages for alienating the affections of his wife.

Over the Canal Wall.

Louisville, Ky., July 13.—Otto Mitzlaff, Jr., aged 19 years, in riding along the canal wall at Twenty-sixth street, lost control of his machine and dashed over the wall and into a dry dock 53 feet deep. He sustained a sprained ankle and a shaking up.

Throat Cut From Ear To Ear.

Paris, Ky., July 13.—With his throat cut from ear to ear, three stabs in the left side and a stab in the left wrist, Charles Ladd, a tailor, was found dead in his room at the St. Charles hotel. It is thought to be a case of suicide.